

election, are identical with those on which the Executive has acted in reference to California? What are we to understand by all this? Must we conclude that there is no sincerity, no faith in the acts and decisions of the public men, and that all this is mere acting or hollow profession? Or are we to conclude that the exclusion of the South from the territory acquired from Mexico is an object of so paramount a character in your estimation, that Right, Justice, Constitution, and Consistency, must all yield, when they stand in the way of our exclusion? If so, it may be asked, what is to be done with California, should she not be admitted? I answer, remain her back to the territorial condition, as was done in the case of Tennessee, in the early stage of the Government. Congress, in her case, had established a territorial government in the usual form, with a governor, judges, and other officers, appointed by the United States. She was entitled under the deed of cession, to be admitted into the Union as a State as soon as she had sixty thousand inhabitants. The Territorial Government, believing it had that number, took a census, by which it appeared it exceeded it. She then formed a constitution, and applied for admission. Congress refused to admit her, on the ground that the census should be taken by the United States, and that Congress had not determined whether the territory should be formed into one or two States, as it was authorized to do under the cession. She returned quietly to her territorial condition. An act was passed to take a census by the United States, containing a provision that the territory should remain a State, until it was admitted as a State in due form. The irregularities in the case of California are immeasurably greater, and offer much stronger reasons for pursuing the same course. But, it may be said, California may not submit. That is not probable; but if she should not, when she professes it will then be time for us to decide what is to be done.

Having now shown what cannot save the Union, I return to the question with which I commenced, How can the Union be saved? There is but one way by which it can be saved, and that is, by a full and final settlement, on the principle of justice, of all the outstanding claims of the two sections. The South asks for justice, simple justice, and less she ought not to take. She has no compromise to offer, but the Constitution; and no concession or surrender to make. She has already surrendered so much that she has little left to surrender. Such a settlement would go to the root of the evil, and remove all cause of discontent. By satisfying the South, she could remain honorably and safely in the Union, and thereby restore the harmony and fraternal feelings between the sections, which existed anterior to the Missouri agitation. Nothing else can, with any certainty, finally and forever settle the question at issue, terminate agitation, and save the Union.

But can this be done? Yes, easily; not by the weaker party, for it can of itself do nothing—not even protect itself—but by the stronger. The North has only to will it to accomplish it—to do justice by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired Territory, and to do her duty by carrying out the stipulations relative to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled—to cease the agitation of the slave question, and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the Constitution, by an amendment, which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself, before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this Government. There will be no need of any other provision. One that will protect the South, and which, at the same time, will improve and strengthen the Government, instead of impairing and weakening it.

Will the North agree to this? It is for her to answer this question. But, I will say, she cannot refuse, and let the South be the aggressor, and let the South, in peace, tell us how we shall know what to do, when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case California will become the test question. If you admit her, under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired Territory, with the intention of destroying irrevocably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive, in that case, that your real objects are to our aggrandizement, and infatuated not to act accordingly.

I have now, Senators, done my duty in expressing my opinions fully, freely, and candidly, on this solemn occasion. In doing so, I have been governed by the motives which have governed me in all the stages of the agitation of the slavery question since its commencement. I have exerted myself, during the whole period, to arrest it, with the intention of saving the Union, if it could be done; and, if it could not, to save the section where it has pleased Providence to cast my lot, and which I sincerely believe has justice and the Constitution on its side. Having faithfully done my duty to the best of my ability, and to the Union and my section, I will now retire, and I shall have the consolation, let what will come, that I am free from all responsibility.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

I sent you, to day, a word or two, as to Mr. Calhoun's effort in the Senate, by the telegraph.

Mr. Calhoun, when he entered the Senate, a little after twelve o'clock, was greeted and welcomed, in the most enthusiastic manner, by the Senators, who immediately surrounded him. The ladies and a vast throng of auditors already occupied the galleries and privileged seats. I noticed that most of the members of the House, from South Carolina, were present. The atmosphere was electric, and the excitement was apparently, very feeble and enervated; but his eye was as bright, his smile as cheerful, and his heart as firm as ever.

The speech will be found every where. Every citizen will, I take it for granted, have an opportunity to read it. It is a most lucid exposition of the subject, and I do not regret how his historical sagacity, and his moral and political declarations are to be controverted. But, much do I fear that the conditions upon which he supposes harmony will be restored and the Union saved, will never be complied with. I could not give my reasons for this opinion, without going into some details. In the first place, Congress is not prepared to concede to the South the equality of right as to acquired territory. The fugitive slave bill will pass—but, not till California is admitted as a State will the Northern majority allow it to pass.

As to slavery agitation, we have manifold proofs that it cannot and will not cease. Then, we come to Mr. Calhoun's proposed amendment to the Constitution, whereby the equipotence of the South is to be broken up. No one is sanguine that any amendment to the Constitution can ever be made, especially one so vital a subject. No check to the Executive power is likely to be given through constitutional amendments. I have heard, but do not vouch for the fact, that the amendment contemplated by Mr. Calhoun, and which he does not specify, is to constitute two Executive offices to be chosen by the Southern electors, and the other by Northern, and who are to act only in concurrence.

The Northern section, as Mr. Calhoun says, now has a majority of fifty in the House of Representatives, and of fifty-two in the Electoral College, and the disparity will be increased, by the next apportionment in the House as well as in the Senate, by the admission of new States. If the Executive power can be checked, by dividing it between two Presidents—one elected by the South and the other by the North—the disparity of political power between the North and South would be diminished. But, as I said above, Mr. Calhoun does not speak of this plan, nor does he plan of restoring the equilibrium between the North and the South; nor does he promise to do so. He says, in his speech, that one can be easily devised, which will accomplish the object in view.

Messrs. FOOTE and CALHOUN. "X." The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, learns that the demand assumed by Mr. Foote in the Senate, on Tuesday, against Mr. Calhoun and his constitutional amendment, was not taken by him without consultation with his Southern colleagues. Messrs. King, Clements, Mangum, Acheson, and others, are said to agree with Mr. Foote.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING IN WARREN.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Warren County without distinction of party, was held at the Court-house, in Warren, on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo, in order to take into consideration the important question now before Congress upon the subject of slavery, and to adopt such course of action as the crisis may require. On motion of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, William Plummer, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Benjamin E. Cook was appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting were explained, upon the proposition of the Hon. W. N. Edwards the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of seven persons to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The following individuals were appointed upon said committee, to-wit: Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, George D. Baskerville, Esq., Dr. Robert C. Pritchard, Hon. "T. Turner, William Eaton, Jr., Esq., Francis A. Thornton, Esq., and Dr. John A. Artington; who having retired for a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Wt, the people of Warren County, irrespective of party, view with the most profound and painful concern, the distracting issues growing out of the present relations between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States. We have too much reason to apprehend that a crisis impends over us, full of danger to us and our posterity, and threatening the existence of the Union itself. Our northern brethren, feeling power and forgetting right, regardless of our remonstrances, and deaf to our entreaties to forbear, are bent, with a full knowledge of the deep state of the South, upon the perpetration of a crime, the perpetration of which would degrade and dishonor the Southern people, even encouraged to renewed efforts and increased zeal to perpetrate wrongs, which, if accomplished, will dishonor and degrade the Southern States, by depriving them of equal rights, and by destroying that equality which is the basis of the Union, and which is so essential to the preservation of that glorious compact which made one people and united us together as a band of brothers. To such dishonor and degradation we cannot and will not submit; and we deem it a duty which we owe to our fellow-citizens of the South as well as to the North, to declare our deliberate and inflexible determination to unite with the Southern people generally, in an effort to prevent, by all of the means in our power, so direful a calamity.

Resolved, That the institution of Slavery in the United States preceded the Constitution itself, and is recognized and protected by that instrument; and that Congress has no power to interfere with it directly or indirectly.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States are the common property of all the States, and that the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, does not confer on Congress the authority to exclude the citizens of one portion of the United States from sharing in them equally with the citizens of every other portion.

Resolved, That any legislation by Congress, destructive of the equality of the States and abridging the rights of slaveholders is an infringement of the Constitution of the United States, and cannot be submitted to without dishonor and degradation.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the propriety and necessity of the Convention of the Southern States proposed to be held in the City of Nashville and the State of Tennessee, in June next; and we recommend to the people of the several Counties composing the 6th Congressional District, to send delegates to that Convention to a Convention to be held at Nashville, North Carolina, on the first Monday in April next, or at such other time and place as a majority of the Counties may prefer, for the purpose of selecting four Delegates to the aforesaid Southern Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whig and Democratic Counties, that each of them shall appoint two Delegates to represent the State of North Carolina at large in the Southern Convention at the City of Nashville.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized and requested to appoint ten Delegates to represent Warren County in the proposed Convention for this Congressional District.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and to our immediate Representative in Congress.

The Chairman then appointed the following individuals as Delegates to the District Convention at Nashville North Carolina, to-wit: Dr. Thos. Pritchard, Dr. Wm. T. Turner, Maj. S. E. Phillips, Maj. N. T. Green, Thomas N. W. Williams, William Kearney, James T. Russell, Dr. John T. Watson, Anderson F. Frame and Nathan Milam, Esqrs.

On motion of G. W. Nicholson, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were added to said Delegates.

On motion, resolved that the Secretary give notice in writing to the Delegates of their appointment.

On motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard and the Raleigh Register, and that the other papers in the State be requested to copy them.

On motion of the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, the thanks of the Meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

There being no further business before the Meeting, it on motion adjourned.

WILLIAM PLUMMER, Ch'n.
BENJ. E. COOK, Sec'y.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1850.

I have witnessed to-day a most disgraceful and mortifying spectacle, that it ever fell to my lot to observe. I have seen a Southern man turning traitor to his people at this most trying moment, and doing more mischief to the rights of the South and the cause of the Union, than fifty most rabid abolitionists. I cannot say a brief narrative. Mr. Featherston of Mississippi had the floor and made a logical and admirable argument against the admission of the State of California, unless Southern rights are at one and the same time guaranteed in the measure of adjustment. At the end of Mr. F.'s hour the famous Stanley of North Carolina got the floor and pronounced the most miserable farce of a speech, now misrepresentation and treachery to the cause of the South that I ever listened to. His speech abounded in the vilest party slang, and at this particular moment is better calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the fanatics than forty thousand speeches of such men as Horace Mann or Giddings. Stanley commenced by ridiculing the idea that the North had made any aggressions on the South. He took up, one by one, the various aggressions complained of by the South—contended that they were all humbugs—that the South had no cause to complain, and that all the present agitation and excitement were the fruits of party schemes, designed to make capital for the Democrats. He fully lionized the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso—defended the repeal of the 31st rule against the reception of Abolition petitions, and made a speech so thoroughly northern, that, unless I knew that he disdances North Carolina as her Representative, I should have taken him for a ranting free-soiler.

The most brutal and disgraceful portion of Stanley's speech was his gross attack on his fellow Whig, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, who, you will remember, has stood up nobly and gallantly for the South and who is an eloquent minister of the Methodist Church. So intense is Stanley's hatred for every man who declares his intention to stand up for the South "at all hazards and to the last extremity" that he made a most offensive onslaught on Mr. Hilliard, and hoped he would not again deprecate the scriptures by drawing from them arguments to induce brothers to cast each others' throats. Mr. H., in manly and dignified terms, said that he had not done so. S. refused to accept the explanation, and proceeded still further to misrepresent H. in offensive language. H. called him to order, and said that no gentleman would have resorted to such conduct—especially as it was well known that, from his profession, he could not avail himself of the usual mode of adjustment. The House was at once in uproar and excitement—and a fierce play occurred between the two members. Mr. H. said S. must allow him to set him right. "Must," said S. with a bitterly contemptuous tone. "You shall," retorted H., with firmness. "Miserable devil," hissed out Stanley, in a sotto voce, and looking directly at H. We were standing at the reporter's desk, just behind Wilcox's table, and these disgraceful words reached us with perfect distinctness. And this is the man who professes to be a Christian, and who professes to be a gentleman, and who asserts that the citizens of Nashville will drive out of its limits the disunion "traitors," (as he calls the delegates of the Southern people, assembled to guard the rights of the South,) "who shall deprecate the ashes of Jackson."

Stanley also ridiculed his Whig colleague, Clingman, who, I learn means to give him a Rowland for his Oliver. May he lay on the lash well! Mr. Hilliard to-day obtained leave to make a reply, which he will do to-morrow. I hope he will administer a severe castigation.

W. F. R.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.
RALEIGH:
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1850.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

We need not invite the attention of our readers to the Speech of Mr. Calhoun, which we publish to-day, on the Slavery question. Every one who takes the slightest interest in public affairs will of course read it, eagerly sought for as it is in all directions.

This Speech of the great Carolinian is one of the ablest in our humble opinion, and we have read all his Speeches, again and again, that he has ever delivered. It presents the same searching and powerful analysis, the same logic, force, and simplicity of diction, and the same concern for the rights of the States and the perpetuity of the Union, which have so marked all his previous efforts. If we cannot agree with him in all his views, it is because, perhaps, he goes deeper into the causes of things than any other man, and describes in the distance the heads of coming events, as they peer up one by one, long before any other eye has discovered or located them. If fifteen years ago, as we verily believe, the whole people of the South had taken their stand by him in resisting Abolition aggressions—had denied, as he has always done, any and all jurisdiction to Congress over the question of Slavery—and had kept this question out of Congress and out of struggles for the Presidency, the present alarming crisis would not have been upon us; but we should have had, instead of it, harmony, concord, a sense of justice in the Northern mind, and cordial feelings on all sides of fellowship and brotherhood.

On the 5th instant, the day after Mr. Calhoun's remarks were delivered, Mr. Foote rose to express his dissent, with great respect, but nevertheless most decidedly, from some of the views advanced by the former gentleman. He objected to the allusion by Mr. Calhoun to the importance of an amendment of the Constitution, as an additional safeguard for Southern rights; and he also maintained that it was unjust and ungenerous to assume that all the people of the North were "hostile" to the South. Mr. Foote said he was satisfied with the Constitution as it is—all he asked was that it be carried out fairly and justly towards the South. The proposed amendment could not be obtained, and, if insisted on as a *sine qua non*, dissolution was inevitable. Mr. Calhoun replied briefly. He said he had not spoken of "a *sine qua non*," but he would say that "unless there is a protection in the Constitution against" the hostility of the North to the institution of Slavery, "the two sections never will be in harmony." We do not regard him as making this proposed amendment indispensable to an adjustment of the question, but as believing that, without the amendment, no adjustment can be had which will be respected for any considerable period by the free States. In relation to the North he said there were many citizens there who were willing to do us justice, but "there was a majority in opposition" to us "in every portion of the North." That was what he meant. He was gratified at recent indications in that quarter, as witnessed in the New York and Philadelphia Meetings, and he approved of many of the sentiments uttered at these Meetings; but he was not to be deceived. The tendency of these Meetings was to "deprive us of all our rights in California, not by the Wilmot Proviso, but by much more efficient means." He looked "to the end of things, and not to the means"—to acts, and not to words.

We think, with all deference and respect, that Mr. Calhoun attaches too much importance to "the equilibrium" of power between the sections; and we regard his allusion to an amendment of the Constitution as unfortunate. Such a thing can never be accomplished. If desirable, as it doubtless would be in the abstract, it is nevertheless impracticable. The free States will never consent to it; and in addition to this, the people of the South have always contended for the Constitution as it is, fairly, equitably, and honestly administered. They will not abandon this ground.

That portion of Mr. Calhoun's remarks which is devoted to the irregular and revolutionary action of the inhabitants of California, and the interference of the Executive, will strike the reader with much force. Indeed, the entire Speech is one of great power, and is destined to exert much influence on the public mind. We believe the general effect from its dissemination and perusal will be eminently beneficial to the country; and we trust this effort, together with that of Mr. Webster, will be instrumental in producing a speedy and final settlement of this unhappy controversy.

FALL OF FLESH AND BLOOD!

The Fayetteville Carolinian gives an account of a fall of flesh and blood, which took place in Sampson County, in this State, on the 15th of last month. "On the 15th of February," says the Carolinian's Correspondent, "there fell within one hundred yards of the residence of Thomas Clarkson in that County, a shower of flesh and blood, about thirty feet wide, and, as far as it was traced, about 250 or 300 yards in length. The pieces appeared to be flesh, liver, lights, brains, and blood. Some of the blood ran on the leaves apparently very fresh."

The Correspondent adds that there was a smell of blood, and that some of Mr. Clarkson's children, who first discovered it, ran to their mother exclaiming "Mother, there is meat falling!" During the time it was falling there was a cloud overhead, having a red appearance, but there was no rain. A piece of this flesh has been sent to the Editor of the Carolinian. He says it has been examined with the best microscopes in the place, and the existence of blood well established. He says it smells like putrid flesh, and that there can scarcely be a doubt that it is.

This extraordinary phenomenon occurred within about thirteen miles of the village of Clinton, Sampson County. The Carolinian vouches for the character of its Correspondent, and indeed there seems to be no room to doubt the correctness of the above statement. We learn that a similar phenomenon took place some years since, in Tennessee. The "flesh and blood" on that occasion was supposed to be an insect—the aphid. Will some one enlighten the public on the subject?

The proceedings of the Southern Rights Meetings in Bladen, Sampson, Robeson, and Onslow shall appear in our next. The people are coming forward in their majesty for the perpetuity of the Union and the security of their rights, under the Constitution as it is. They have determined to have repose and equality in the Union, or independence and safety out of it. Among others, Mr. Dobbin addressed the Robeson and Sampson Meetings; and Gov. Dudley addressed the Onslow Meeting. Are these gentlemen "traitors" also, in Mr. Stanley's judgment? Are they, in common with such men as Bartlett Shipp, William H. Washington, Thomas J. Lemay, Thomas Loring, Robert Strange, Weldon N. Edwards, Wm. Plummer, and others who might be mentioned, when they go to Nashville to meet in Convention, to be "driven" by the people of that City "into the Cumberland river"? Dare Edward Stanley plant his foot on North Carolina soil and pronounce such men traitors and enemies to the Union?

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster spoke on Thursday last, in the Senate, on the absorbing question on Slavery. It had been rumored that he would offer some plan of adjustment, but he failed to do so, and contented himself with speaking generally on the question. It is impossible for us, in our crowded condition to-day, to present any thing like a synopsis of his remarks; but we may state that they were conciliatory and statesman-like in a high degree. Of course there are positions and doctrines in the Speech to which the South does not assent; but it is not necessary to allude to them, as they are not properly in issue. We look upon the Speech as a whole; and we hesitate not to say that Mr. Webster, considering the peculiarity of his position and the fact that he is a New England Senator, has gone very far in this great effort of his to do justice to the South and to satisfy Southern expectations. He gives briefly the history of Slavery from the earliest periods—shows that Rome and Greece held slaves, and that the Saviour, finding Slavery in existence when he was upon the earth, delivered no injunction against it. He then states fairly the views held in the two sections of the Union in relation to Slavery, declares that the slaves here are treated with care and kindness, and that the Southern people are honest and conscientious in their opinions in relation to the institution. He next gives to the Abolitionists in round terms; and goes on to state in the course of his remarks, that though he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, he will vote to admit slave States as they may be formed out of her Territory, in compliance with the act admitting her. He says Nature herself has ordained that there shall be no Slavery in California and New Mexico, and that he will vote for no Wilmot Proviso for these Territories. He says nothing about the Mexican law abolishing Slavery there, which omission is ingenious and commendable. He declares that the South has been wronged by Northern Legislatures passing laws to prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves, and he calls upon the people of the free States to do justice in this particular. He adds that he regards the injunction in the Constitution on this point as binding on the free States, and that they are bound to "deliver up," instead of offering obstructions to the reclamation of slave property. He says nothing about the admission of California, but the inference may be drawn that he is not disposed to press her admission without an adjustment of the question generally. These are some of the heads of this remarkable Speech, which we shall lay before our readers next week, if possible. The Washington Union says:

"This powerful and manly speech is the lion of the day. It was the theme of universal conversation yesterday in the Capitol and in private circles. It was the object not only of general approbation, but of admiration. We venture to say, that never did Mr. Webster, in all the pride of place, and in the height of his renown, deserve more respect for any of his efforts than he has obtained by the speech before us. The trial is over, and he has passed the fiery ordeal. It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Webster has even exceeded the "public expectation." He has pursued a bold yet conciliatory course, which is spoken to with respect, and the very peculiarity of his position enhances the merits of his course."

Mr. Webster has had the moral courage to risk himself for his country. He has profited by the rare opportunity which presented itself, and proved himself worthy of the occasion. And who will now cooperate with him in the glorious cause which he has espoused? Who will unite with him in the effort to extinguish the torch of civil discord, and to save the Union in a spirit of conciliation, by a liberal system of compromise and concession. The constitution was framed in the spirit of compromise and equality; and by the same spirit it must be maintained. In this spirit all our present differences can be adjusted, and the danger can be saved from the perils which surround it."

We honor the great New-Englander for this effort; and we can have no doubt that when he comes to vote, he will do so in accordance with the general principles he has so boldly and eloquently advanced. The sun begins to show its face, and a brighter day, we trust, is opening upon us. Southern union and Southern action have been most potent in this crisis, as we believed they would be. The Northern people are beginning to realize that we are in earnest, and they are coming forward to save the Union, and to restore concord and fraternal feeling, by doing us justice on this great question. Justice is all we ask.

THE "EXPRESS" QUIZZED.

The New York Express has been gloriously quizzed. Some wag has no doubt furnished it with the information on which it bases the following. We quote from that paper of Friday last:

"ABOLITIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA. At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Ogle county, North Carolina, on the 25th ult., a series of resolutions was adopted, the spirit of which is somewhat at variance with the popular vote in that quarter, where slavery is spoken of with the greatest respect, and with joy. The resolutions are: 'That with joy' the admission of California with a constitution prohibiting slavery and slave traffic within her borders. Number 2 condemns Mr. Clingman and other of their representatives for residing in the Wilmot Proviso and other kindred measures. Number 3 extends to their brethren of the Northern States, who have instructed their Senators to resist the introduction of slavery into the Territories, their warmest sympathies, and earnestly hopes that they will persevere and succeed in their good intentions. Number 4 comes vigorously down upon Mr. Buchanan for conceding to Texas 'a great part of New Mexico, for the purpose of establishing in it domestic slavery.' Number 5 'throws down every attempt to dissolve this glorious confederacy, and will seek to maintain the Union forever in its pristine purity.' Number 6 solicits the editors of all journals favorable to the cause of liberty, North and South, to copy these proceedings."

We do not know ourselves who were the persons who got up or addressed this meeting, but perhaps Mr. Clingman will be able to identify some of the following gentlemen, whom he will please hand over to the professional care of the Senator from Mississippi, who goes for hanging all the Abolitionists he can find on his side of Mason and Dixon's line—Gen. Horace Feltner was called to the chair, and Messrs. Michael Mitchell and S. Jones acted as Secretaries. The gentlemen who drew up the resolutions were Messrs. Chesterfield Merritt, Morris Booth, Nathaniel Hubbard, John B. Phillips, Edmund Bell, and Charles A. Phillips. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. T. Kerby, Allen Utley, and C. J. Burnett."

The Express has been badly "sold." In the first place there is no such County in this State as Ogle; in the second, the names given above are either fictitious, or those of "colored gentlemen"; and in the third, it would not be exactly safe, at the present crisis, to hold such a meeting in this part of the world. The Express, in eagerly catching at such stuff as the above, does itself, the South, the North, and the Union injustice. We have, it is true, some few Abolitionists (Quakers) among us, and one or two Free-soilers; but the great body of our people are devoted to the institution of Slavery, and will, if needs be, defend it to the last extremity. Upon a second reading of the above, we have come to the conclusion that it has a certain *Chapel-Hill* odor about it which is unmistakable.

The following new Postoffices have been established in this State: Buffalo Ford, Randolph, John Pope, P. M.; Chinkipin, Duplin, James Lamb, P. M.; Lovelace, Wilkes, L. J. Bicknell, P. M.; Catherine Lake, Onslow, John A. Averett, P. M.; Falling Creek, Wayne, M. Cox, Post Master.

Bishop Ives preached a very able and searching sermon in this City on Sunday last. The Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation to three persons.

MR. STANLEY'S SPEECH.

As a North Carolinian we regret to say that Mr. Stanley made a most unfortunate and discreditable display of himself and his opinions, on Wednesday and Thursday last, in the House. He got the floor on Wednesday, and spoke generally on the Slavery question. He said he was unable to perceive that any very serious aggressions had been committed by the free States on the South; that the idea of dissolving the Union, in any event, was preposterous; and he spoke in the most contemptuous and opprobrious terms of the Nashville Convention. He said (we quote from the Republic), "if they meet in Nashville, the citizens have forgotten their duty if they do not drive every traitor into the Cumberland river." During his remarks he charged that Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama—a Whig, who, unlike him, stands up boldly for Southern rights—had deprecated or might "deprecate the Scriptures to induce citizens of the United States to shed each other's blood." Mr. Hilliard replied, repelling the imputation; and then followed a scene which we shall not attempt to describe. We shall publish the whole affair as soon as we can find space for it, in order that the slaveholders of North Carolina may have an opportunity of reading and judging for themselves.

Mr. Stanley said if no "Southern man but one votes for the admission of California, he would"—and this without one word in reference to the general settlement of the slavery question! Indeed, he had already ridiculed the notion that the Southern people had any thing to complain of!

On Thursday Mr. Hilliard rose to a personal explanation, and the scene was renewed. Mr. Hilliard is a Methodist preacher. Mr. Stanley treated him with much harshness, as he had done the day before—told him he would "strip the sheep's gown from the wolf"—and spoke of other Methodist preachers as "these hundred dollar fellows!" He also declared that "North Carolina would stand by the Union, Wilmot Proviso or no Wilmot Proviso," and that the word "resist" was "not in his vocabulary."

Mr. Stanley has done more injury to the rights of the South by this Speech than he could repair by years of patriotic effort; he has given more "aid and comfort" to the Abolitionists, on account of his position, the crisis, and the occasion, than they have ever received from Root, Mann, or Giddings. He ought to be instructed by the people of his District to resign his seat. As a private citizen his sentiments might not be hurtful, and might indeed excite nothing more than a passing remark; but as it is, his evil example is held up to encourage our adversaries and to prevent reconciliation and adjustment. He is grossly misrepresenting his constituents; and if he were not blinded by his devotion to the Executive and warped by his inveterate prejudices, he would feel conscious of the fact. The people of his District are not Submissionists—they are not for the Union, at all hazards and under all circumstances; but they are for their rights and their honor, come what may. We know what we say. He talks about "traitors," and denounces the Nashville Convention as a treasonable assemblage! He may hug this delusion as long as he pleases, and stereotype this foul calumny, if he chooses to do so; but in the process he will be blasted and consumed. He deserves to be, politically, and he will be.

We shall allude to this extraordinary speech of his in some subsequent number, when we hope to have space to do him full justice.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By the arrival of the Canada at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Friday night last, we have fourteen days later intelligence from Europe. We present below such items as may be of interest to our readers. Cotton, it will be seen, has declined.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian fleet was preparing to sail for Greece, for the purpose of opposing Sir William Parker.

The Vienna journals teem with attacks on Lord Palmerston.

The Austrian minister at Athens had orders to act in concert with the Russian charge.

The people of Hungary are beginning to express the strongest feelings of hatred towards the government. Count Batthyany has been released from custody. The sentence of death had been passed on twenty-three Hungarian officers; but on the 16th of January, their sentence was commuted by Baron Haynau to terms of imprisonment, varying from five to fifteen years.

A serious collision had taken place between the regiment of Infantry, stationed at Aspreck, in which thirty men were wounded. The fleet is to be increased. Two frigates of sixty and a corvette of thirty guns have been ordered there.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY. The Hungarian refugees have been sent to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth is undergoing strict investigation by the Turkish government. Austria has not yet resumed relations with the Porte.

The latest dates from Constantinople are to the 13th of January, at which time it was apprehended that the English demonstration in Greece would change their efforts and those of France in the Franco-Russian affair.

The disturbance in Paris has been put down.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. February 23. The cotton market has been depressed, and a decline of fully 1d. per lb. has taken place during the fortnight. The committee's quotations are, for fair upland and Mobile, 6d.; for Orleans, 6d. Sales during the two weeks amount to 42,000 bales, and during the last week 20,000 bales, of which 11,000 in all were taken by speculators.

Tobacco has been very firm, and prices advanced, with an upward tendency.

Mr. Israel E. James, the indefatigable Collector, was the first man to record his name on the book of subscriptions to the North Carolina Rail Road in this City, and to pay his five per cent. Mr. James is a citizen of Philadelphia, and has no interest, that we know of, in property in this State. He has subscribed five hundred dollars. This is an instance of liberality that deserves to be mentioned; and it speaks pretty strongly, we think, to some of our own citizens, who have thus far neglected to subscribe, or who have subscribed little or nothing.

CALIFORNIA. The Sacramento River overflowed its banks in January last, and Sacramento City was entirely submerged. The losses and sufferings consequent were very great. This unprecedented flood was caused by the melting of snow in the mountains. The waters, rushing into new channels, had washed up considerable quantities of gold.

The "burnt district" in San Francisco was almost entirely built up on the 15th January. The steamer California, which brought this news, had on board a million and a half of dollars in gold dust.

We learn from the Carolinian that the whole line of the Plank Road between Marchion's Factory and Carthage, has been contracted for. The first six miles has been taken by Charles Montague, Esq., and the next twenty-five miles by Col. Alexander Marchison, "who proposes to open the road and grade it in ninety days, and lay the plank as fast as the steam saw-mills and all the whip-sawyers can supply it." The price to be paid per mile is \$1,265.

It is confidently stated that the opposition of the Governor of Florida to the Nashville Convention, will not prevent the people of that gallant State from sending Delegates. It ought not. The Governor of Florida is, unfortunately, a Whig.

MAHREED.

In Buncombe, on the 21st ult., Mr. M. R. Ray to Miss Nancy J. daughter of Col. Fagg. Also, Mr. J. W. Clayton to Miss Matilda Cooper.

In Davidson County, North Carolina, on the 7th ult., by the Rev. Thornton Butler, Mr. Valentine Leonard to Miss Caroline Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Cox, Esq., of Marion, Davidson County.

On the 26th of Feb., by Joseph Keener Esq., Mr. Isaac Mooney of Cherokee County, to Miss Emily Armstrong, of Wayneville, formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

In Fayetteville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. Hiram Whaley to Miss China Woodward.

A GOOD BEGINNING, AND NOT A BAD ENDING. On the first day of January last, George Coon, Esq., performed the ceremony which indissolubly united John Smith and Barbara Seagle in the holy bonds of Wedlock, and, on the last day of the same month, he pronounced, in the presence of a large number of friends, the marriage of Franklin Taylor and Barbara Williams to be man and wife.

Lincoln Republican.

FIED.

In Fayetteville, on Friday last, Mr. William N. Starr, aged 23 years, eldest son of John D. Starr, Esq., in Cumberland, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Martha K., consort of John C. Williams, Esq. aged 58 years.

MOST BRILLIANT LOTTERIES!
FOR MARCH, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

\$70,000 Dollars.
\$30,000. 20,000. 15,000!
100 PRIZES OF \$1,200 DOLLARS!
114 DO. OF \$1,100 DO.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Monongahela Academy.
Class C, for 1850.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 23d of March, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Balls!

MOST SPECTACULAR SCHEMES.

1 Grand Prize of - - -	\$70,000
1 Splendid Prize of - - -	20,000
1 Splendid Prize of - - -	20,000
1 Splendid Prize of - - -	15,000
1 do. - - - - -	10,000
1 do. - - - - -	5,000
100 Prizes of - - - - -	1,200
114 do. (lowest 3 Nos.) - - -	1,100

Tickets only \$20.00—Halves \$10.00—Quarters \$5.00

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$280.00
do. do. of 25 do. do. 140.00
do. do. of 25 Quarter do. 70.00
do. do. of 25 Eighth do. 35.00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive them prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

COTTON YARNS AND SEINE TWINE.
MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.
BATTLE, & CO. ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.
ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in warranting their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. } 801-17.
March 3d, 1850.

North Carolina Rail Road.

IN pursuance of the act incorporating the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and of the recommendation of the General Commissioners, Books of Subscription to said Road are now open, and will be kept open until the 23d instant. Subscribers will please come forward at once, record their names, and pay over the five dollars per share required by the Charter.

The Books may be found at the office of Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, in the Capitol.

JOSEAH O. WATSON,
CHAS. L. HINTON,
DUNCAN K. McRAE,
THOMAS J. LEMAY,
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Commissioners.
801-17.

March 5th, 1850.

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND Customers at Chapel Hill. I shall visit the Hill immediately after my return from the North (say between the 22d and 31st of March) for the purpose of measuring such gentlemen as desire to supply them with clothing for the approaching Commencement. I may be found at Miss Anna Hilliard's.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,
of Oliver & Proctor, Merchant Tailors,
Raleigh, N. C.
March 5, 1850. 101-41.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING at the last February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Wake, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of J. F. Finch, deceased, I hereby give notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate, will also please to make payment.

W. W. VASS, Adm'r.
Raleigh, March 1, 1850. 801-1.

Spring Fashions.

O. L. BURCH would inform every gentleman of Fashion, that to get a Superior PUMP BOOT, made in the finest style of *Lemaitre Corroyer*, Paris Call Skins, to call on him, as he is determined not to be surpassed in the manufacture of fine Boots, North or South.

And nearly all will admit that it is difficult to be generated without a pair of O. L. B's. best Boots.

Raleigh, March 13, 1850. 801-1.

Borrowed Pamphlets.

THOSE Masons who have borrowed from the Grand Lodge, copies of Moore's Freemason's Magazine, will please return them at once either to John W. Cooby or W. B. Bain.

Raleigh, March 12, 1850. 801-31.
Register will please copy.

To the Public.

ALL persons are hereby notified, under penalty of the law, against employing any of my negroes to do work of any sort, without a written permission from me.

D. COBBY, Sr.
Raleigh, March 12, 1850. 801-31.
Register will please copy.

URICULAR Confession, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, considered in a series of letters addressed to a friend in North Carolina, by a Protestant Episcopalian. Price 25 cents.

A voice from Connecticut, occasioned by the late Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of North Carolina, by the Rev. Saml. F. Jarvis D. D. L. L. D. Price 25 cents. Just received at the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March 12, 1850. 801-1.

MECHANICAL Arts and Sciences, now publishing in parts, price 25 cents each.

A Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering, with illustrations by Oliver Byrnes. Three Nos. received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, March, 1850. 801-1.

16 DOZ. Silver Spoons just received per Express. Also, a lot of Plated Spoons, &c. For sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.
March 6, 1850. 801-1.

HORSE BILLS.
AND JOB PRINTING GENERALLY.
Executed at the Standard Office.
Promptly, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, March 4, 1850. 800-42.

WANTED A good Nurse. Apply at this Of-
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1850. 788-24.